



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/485,225	02/23/2000	XAVIER JOUBERT	061/088	1666

7590 07/17/2002  
POLLOCK VANDE SANDE & PRIDDY  
PO BOX 19088  
WASHINGTON, DC 20036

EXAMINER

RODRIGUEZ, RUTH C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

3677

DATE MAILED: 07/17/2002

16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/485,225

Applicant(s)

JOUBERT ET AL.

Examiner

Ruth C. Rodriguez

Art Unit

3677

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3,6-10 and 12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 3,6-10 and 12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 February 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 21 March 2001 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other:

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Drawings***

1. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on 21 March 2002 have been approved. A proper drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The correction to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. There is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitations in the following claims.

- a. Claim 10 recites the limitation "the free end" in the first line of the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Art Unit: 3677

5. Claims 3, 7, 8, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Einhorn (US 4,010,794) in view of Tracy (US 4,559,677), Lacore et al. (US 5,546,639) and Wackerly (US 5,839,768).

Einhorn teaches a hook for a cable (33) comprising an end (30) having a passage (31). A solid cable (33) is slidably resting in the passage and having a folded end (35). The passage has a circular inlet duct (32) through which a straightened cable section passes and an outlet duct (34) larger than the inlet duct and receiving the folded end (Fig. 1). A junction is formed between the inlet and outlet ducts defining a shoulder that serves as a stop abutment for the folded end of the cable when the cable is placed in tension (Figs. 1 and 5). Einhorn fails to disclose that the a crimped clip secures the folded end, the inlet duct flares outwardly forming an outer circular end, and that a rigid flat wire is used to make the hook. However, Lacore teaches a hook having a passage (4) having an aperture (5) in one side where the diameter of the aperture is less than the diameter of the aperture. The passage slidably receives a folded end of the cord (10) secured by a crimp clip (11) (C. 2, L. 43-45). The folded end secured with a crimp clip has a larger diameter than the aperture and prevents the removal of the cord from the aperture. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention to provide a crimped clip to secure the folded end according to the teachings of Lacore in the hook disclosed by Einhorn. Doing so, will secure the cord by preventing the removal of the folded end. Regarding to the use of a rigid flat wire, Tracy demonstrates a hook (10) for a cable (12) comprising a finger grip end block (24) having a passage formed therethrough (Fig. 2). A cable slidably received in the passage

Art Unit: 3677

(Figs. 1 and 2). The passage having an inlet end through which a straightened cable section passes and the passage further having an outlet end larger than the inlet end (Fig. 2). A rigid flat metal has an inverted J-shaped first end section facing the outlet end and the inverted J-shaped first end section serving as a hook member (Figs. 1, 2 and 4). The rigid flat metal has an opposite end section bent into a ring (22) embedded in the finger grip end block (C. 3, L. 14-20) and located in a plane generally perpendicular to the J-shaped first end section (Fig. 4) where the ring serves to reinforce the finger grip end block. Having the rigid flat metal deters the deformation of the hook by preventing the hook from bending out of shape and the end block protects the hook from deterioration by preventing exposure of the metal to the elements (C. 1, L. 50-68 and C. 2, L. 1-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the rigid flat metal and finger grip end block demonstrated by Tracy with the cable and passage disclosed by Einhorn and modified by Lacore. Doing so, will provide a rigid flat metal preventing deformation of the hook and the end block protects the hook from deterioration by preventing exposure of the metal to the elements. Finally, Wackerly shows a cable-retaining device (10) having a plurality of passages (11,12,13,24) with an inlet duct and an outlet duct (Figs. 1-4). The plurality of passages has an outer circular end of the inlet duct being outwardly flared. Although Wackerly fails to provide an advantage derived from the outwardly one of ordinary skill in the art will acknowledge that the flared edges are commonly used to avoid a sharp edge from contacting the cable. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have a flared edge for the inlet duct

Art Unit: 3677

as shown in Wackerly for the hook disclosed by Einhorn and modified according to Lacore and Tracy because it is well known in the art to provide flared edges around the inlet or outlet ducts of a passage engaging a cable in order to avoid damaging the cable.

Tracy demonstrates that the ring has an axis passing through a top of a curve of the J-shaped first end section (Figure 4).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the ring surrounding the inlet duct in the vicinity of its junction with the outlet duct because the purpose of the ring is to reinforce the connection of the cord to the end block and by providing a stop abutment to majority of the stress will be concentrated at the junction therefore one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the ring should be provided at the inlet duct in the vicinity of the junction.

The finger grip end block demonstrated by Tracy has lateral recesses and projections to form a finger grip (Figures 1 and 2).

Finally, Tracy discloses that a free end (45) of the J-shaped first end section is coated with extra injection material (C. 4, L. 3-4).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have an inlet edge of the inlet duct rounded so as to avoid leaving any sharp edge as shown by Wackerly because it is well known in the art that damage to the cable can be avoided by providing rounded edges around the inlet duct of the hook.

Art Unit: 3677

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Einhorn in view of Tracy and Lacore as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of De Anfrasio (US 5,638,584).

Tracy, Einhorn and Lacore et al. were combined to reject claim 12 having all the limitations mentioned above. The combination of Einhorn, Tracy and Lacore fails to suggest the use of a safety tongue fixed to the finger grip end block. De Anfrasio demonstrates a hook (2) comprising a flat metal wire reinforcement having a plastic covering (3) around the J-shaped first end of the hook (3b) and the plastic covering forming a finger grip end block (3a) (Figures 3 and 6). The finger grip end block connects a tilting safety tongue (3c) fixed to the finger grip end block for bearing against a free inside end of the hook (Figure 9). De Anfrasio shows that the use of tilting safety tongues fixed to the finger grip end block is well known to one with ordinary skill within the hook art. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the finger grip end block by providing a tilting safety tongue fixed to the finger grip end block as shown by De Anfrasio in the hook disclosed by Einhorn and modified according to Lacore and Einhorn. Doing so, will provide an improved engagement between the hook and a supporting element because the safety tongue does not allow the disengagement of the hook from the supporting element.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

8. The Applicant argues the number of references used by Examiner in order to reject claims 12 and 9. However, in response to applicant's argument that the examiner has combined an excessive number of references, reliance on a large number of references in a rejection does not, without more, weigh against the obviousness of the claimed invention. See *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

9. Claim 12 was amended to incorporate the limitation "solid cable" and the Examiner recognizes that the reference by Tracy is directed to a tubular cable. However, the reference by Einhorn was used as the base reference for the rejection since it contains most of the limitations required by the claim. The reference by Tracy is now being used to modify the reference by Einhorn especially since the reference by Tracy will provide the hook with a coating of thermoplastic material that will prevent exposure of the metal to the environment. The thermoplastic material also provides the hook with more resistant against slippage of the hook while engaging a surface.

10. Regarding to the use of the crimping clip disclosed by Lacore in the solid cord disclosed by Einhorn, the use of the clip will provide additional security to the knot being disclosed by Einhorn. Even though Einhorn discloses that the convenience of using a knot it does not precludes the use of a crimping clip in combination with the knot.

11. Finally, the Applicant argues that it would not be obvious to combine the safety tongue shown by De Anfrasio with hook disclosed by Tracy and modified by Einhorn and Lacore. The Examiner fails to agree with this argument. The reference by De



Anfrasio is being used for its teaching that a safety tongue can be made integral with the finger gripping block for the purpose of preventing the accidental disengagement of the hook from the support as is well known in the art.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

British Patent Document GB 2 058 901 A (Eisler) is cited to show state of the art with respect to hooks made of injection synthetic material having a metal insert to reinforce the hook. Maillocheau (USPN 3,749,703), Esposito et al. (USPN 5,317,788) and Brody et al. (USPN 5,682,652) are cited to show state of the art with respect to hooks made of injected material.

Anderson (US 5,159,861), Brennan (US 5,423,108), Mackal (US 5,432,983), Ida (US 5,435,044), Murai (US 5,454,140), Boden (US 5,572,770), Brody et al. (US 5,630,257), Bodkin, Sr. (US 5,642,558) and Akins et al. (US 5,735,329) are cited to show state of the art with respect to different device used to retain cords through a passage and the inlet or outlet ducts of the passage have outwardly flared edges.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ruth C Rodriguez whose telephone number is (703) 308-1881. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 07:15 - 15:45.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. J. Swann can be reached on (703) 306-4115.

Responses submitted by facsimile transmission should include a Certificate of Transmission (MPEP § 512). The following is an example of the format the certification might take:

(Signature)


If your response is submitted by facsimile transmission, you are hereby reminded that the original should be retained as evidence of authenticity (37 CFR 1.4 and MPEP § 502.02). Please do not separately mail the original or another copy unless required by the Patent and Trademark Office. Submission of the original response or a follow-up copy of the response has been transmitted by facsimile will cause further unnecessary delays in the processing of your application, duplicate responses where fees are charged to a deposit account may result in those fees being charged twice.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

Ruth C. Rodriguez  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 3677

*RCR*  
rcr

July 15, 2002

  
ROBERT J. SANDY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER